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China, Peoples Republic of

FAIRS Subject Report

Grain and Oilseed Standards

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Report Highlights:

On July 3, 2008, China notified the WTO of the National Standard GB 1353—2007 "National Standard for Corn" as TBT/N/CHN/403 and National Standard GB-1532-2006 "National Standard for Soybeans" as TBT/N/CHN/402. These standards specify the relevant terms and definitions, classifications, quality requirements, test methods, and requirements for labeling, packaging, transportation and storage of corn and soybeans. GB/T 5491 Inspection of Grain and Oilseeds - Methods for Sampling and Sample Reduction is referenced in that standard and published here as a reference in reviewing TBT/N/CHN/402 and 403. This report is an UNOFFICIAL translation of GB/T 5491.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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Executive Summary: On July 3, 2008, China notified the WTO of the National Standard GB 1353—2007 "National Standard for Corn" (Replacing GB 1353-1999) as TBT/N/CHN/403. This standard specifies the relevant terms and definitions, classifications, quality requirements, test methods, and requirements for labeling, packaging, transportation and storage of corn. This standard also applies to testing, evaluation and identification of the quality of corn. The date for submission of final comments to the WTO is September 3, 2008. The proposed date of adoption is 90 days after circulation by the WTO Secretariat (October 3, 2008) and the proposed date of entry into force is 6 months after adoption (January 3, 2009). This is notified as GAIN Report CH8069.

On July 3, 2008, China notified the WTO of the National Standard GB-1532-2006 "National Standard for Soybeans" (Replacing GB 1352-1986) as TBT/N/CHN/402. This standard specifies the relevant terms and definitions, classifications, quality requirements, test methods, and requirements for labeling, packaging, transportation and storage of soybeans. This standard also applies to testing, evaluation and identification of the quality of commercial soybeans. The date for submission of final comments to the WTO is September 3, 2008. The proposed date of adoption is 90 days after circulation by the WTO Secretariat (October 3, 2008) and the proposed date of entry into force is 6 months after adoption (January 3, 2009). This is notified as GAIN Report CH8066.

One of the measures that is referenced in the proposed National Standard is GB/T 5491 Inspection of Grain and Oilseeds - Methods for Sampling and Sample Reduction. This standard has not been notified to the WTO. This National Standard, along with other standards published in GAIN Reports CH8097-CH8105, is being published so that GB 1353—2007 "National Standard for Corn" TBT/N/CHN/403 and GB-1532-2006 "National Standard for Soybeans" TBT/N/CHN/402 can be reviewed with this additional pertinent information.

Thanks go to the United States Soybean Export Council – International Marketing and the U.S. Grains Council for their support in translating this measure.

BEGIN TRANSLATION

National Standard of the People's Republic of China

GB 5491-85

Inspection of Grain and Oilseeds - Methods for Sampling and Sample Reduction

Issued on Nov. 2, 1985 Implemented on July 1, 1986

This standard is applicable to quality inspection of commodity grain and oilseeds.

1 Sampling Tools

1.1 Sampler: also referred to as grain probe, which mainly includes sampler for bagged grain and sampler for bulk grain.

1.1.1 Sampler for bagged grain, which is divided into three types:

1.1.1.1Sampler for large-sized grain: It is 75cm in overall length. The mouth of probe is 55cm in length and 1.5cm~1.8cm in width. The probe heads can be divided into two types: the tapering probe head and the duckbill probe head. The maximum external diameter is 1.7cm~2.2cm.

1.1.1.2Sampler for small-sized and medium-sized grains: It is 70cm in overall length. The mouth of probe is 45cm in length and approximately 1cm in width. The probe head is tapering, and the maximum external diameter is approximately 1.5cm.

1.1.1.3Sampler for powdered grain: It is about 55cm in overall length. The mouth of probe is approximately 35cm in length, and it is 0.6cm~0.7cm in width. The probe head is tapering, and the maximum external diameter is approximately 1cm.

1.1.2 Sampler for bulk grain, which is divided into three types:

1.1.2.1Thin-sleeved sampler: its overall length is divided into two categories with three holes: one is 1m long, and the other is 2m long. Each hole mouth is approximately 15cm long and 1.5cm wide. The probe head is approximately 7cm long, and the external diameter is about 2.2cm.

1.1.2.2Thick-sleeved sampler: its overall length is divided into two categories with three holes: one is 1m long, and the other is 2m long. Each hole mouth is approximately 15cm long and 1.8cm wide. The probe head is approximately 7cm long, and the external diameter is about 2.8cm.

1.1.2.3Electric suction sampler (not applicable to inspection of foreign matter).

1.2 Sampling scoop: mainly used for sampling of flowing grain and oilseeds, or sampling of package dumping.

1.3 Container: the sample container should meet such requirements as good sealing performance, cleanness, no insects, no leak, and no pollution. The conventional containers include sample cylinder, sample sack and sample flask (ground jar), etc.

2 Methods for Sampling

2.1 The representative quantity of unit: take the same type, batch, grade, storage space or vehicle and vessel (cabin) as an inspection unit.

The representative quantity of an inspection unit: generally the weight of small-sized and medium-sized grain and oilseeds does not exceed 200t, while the weight of extra-sized grain and oilseeds does not exceed 50t.

2.2 Methods for sampling of bulk grain

2.2.1 Sampling in a barn: Establish points in various zones for bulk grain and oilseeds according to the size of stack and acreage. Sample the bulk grain and oilseeds in layers in accordance with the height of grain stack. The procedures and methods are as follows:

2.2.1.1Establish points in various zones: the acreage of each zone does not exceed 50m^2. Establish five points, the central point and points for four corners respectively, in each zone. When the number of zones is two or more than two, the two points on the borderline of two zones can be deemed as common points (there are eight points in two zones altogether, and there are eleven points in three zones altogether, the rest are determined

as the same rule). Establish the point of the edge of the grain stack approximately 50cm away from the edge.

2.2.1.2Divide into layers: if the height of stack is below 2m, the stack is divided into two layers, namely the upper and the lower. If the height of stack is 2m~3m, the stack is divided into three layers, namely the upper, the middle and the lower with the upper layer 10cm~20cm below the top of grain, the with the middle layer in the midst of the grain stack, with the lower layer 20cm away from the bottom. If the height of stack is 3m~5m, the stack is divided into four layers. If the height of stack is above 5m, the number of layers increases accordingly.

2.2.1.3Sampling: In each zone and at each point, sampling is carried out layer by layer from the top to the bottom. The sampling quantity of each point should be the same.

2.2.1.4For the extra-sized bulk grain and oilseeds (peanuts in shell, broad beans and sweet potato slices, etc), digging method is applied adhering to the principle of establish points in various zones. Take out the representative samples with the sampling scoop randomly 10cm~20cm below the grain side of several points,

2.2.2 Sample in the round barn: divide the stack into layers according to the height of the round barn (as defined in 2.2.1.2). Each layer shall be divided into three circles, that is, the internal circle (in the center), the central circle (at the half of the radius), and the external circle (approximately 30cm away from the barn). If the diameter of the round barn is below 8m, establish 1 point, 2 points, 4 points for the internal circle, central circle and external circle respectively at each layer, totally 7 points; if the diameter of the round barn is above 8m, establish 1 point, 4 points and 8 points for the internal circle, central circle and external circle respectively at each layer, totally 13 points. Sample accordingly based on different layers and points.

2.3 Methods for sampling of bagged grain

2.3.1 The sampling bags of the small-sized and medium-sized grain and oilseeds should not be less than 5% of the total bags, and the sampling bags of wheat flour should not be less than 3% of the total bags. The packaging points of sampling should be distributed evenly.

During sampling, use the sampler for bagged grain with its slot downwards to insert into the other end of the bag from the opposite oblique angle of one end, and then take them out with the slot upwards. The number of samplings for each bag should be the same.

2.3.2 The sampling bags of the extra-sized grain and oilseeds (for example, peanuts in shell, kernels, sunflower seeds, castor seeds, broad beans and sweet potato slices, etc): the sampling bags should not be less than 10 when the number of bags is below 200. When the number of bags is above 200, take one more bag for sampling for an increase of 100 bags each time.

During sampling, apply the method of combining the package dumping with unpacking. The proportion of sampling: dump package for 20% of the sampling bags as stipulated; unpack for 80% of the sampling bags as stipulated.

Package dumping: initially put the sampling bag on the clean plastic cloth or floor, unravel the bag, and lay it down slowly. Grasp the two corners at the bottom of the bag by hands, and lift it up about 50cm. Pull it along for about 1.5m, and take out the samples with the sampling scoop from the midst and bottom of the bag after pouring it completely. The quantity of sampling for each bag and point should be the same.

Unpacking: use the sampling scoop to take out the required samples from the upper part of the bag after tearing 3~5 stitches of the bag mouth. The quantity of sampling for each bag should be the same.

2.4 Method for sampling of flowing grain

For the sampling of grain and oilseeds of mechanical conveying, first accept the quantity of grain and oilseed and conveying time, determine sampling times and quantity to be sampled each time, then traverse at the ending point of the grain flow to collect sample regularly.

2.5 Method for sampling of grain and oilseeds sporadically purchased

The sampling of grain and oilseeds sporadically purchased (including requisition) can take reference of the above-mentioned methods by integrated with specific conditions and flexible application in order to ensure the samples to be representative.

2.6 Sampling for special purpose: sample according to the requirement for such purposes as the inspection of grain condition, survey of pests, determination of the efficacy of processing machinery and test of the produce rate.

3. **Method for Sample Reduction**

Sample reduction refers to mix the primary samples evenly and thoroughly for reduction and sampling of average samples or test samples.

3.1 Quartation

First pour the samples on the smooth tabletop or plate glass, and flatten them down in the form of square with two sample-reduction plates. Then scoop up the samples to a height of about 10cm from their left and right side respectively, and pour them at the same time after aiming at the center. Then change the direction and operate in the same way, using the same central point. Mix them for four or five times repeatedly as above-mentioned. Next flatten the samples down to make a square form with equal thickness, and draw two diagonal lines on them with sample-reduction plate to divide them into four triangles, afterwards take out the samples of two opposite vertical diagonal triangles. The leftover should be sampled and reduced repeatedly according to the above-mentioned method until the weight of the samples in the two opposite vertical diagonal triangles ultimately approaches the required weight of the test samples.

3.2 Method of sample splitter

Sample splitter is applicable to sample reduction of the small-sized and medium-sized raw grain and oilseeds. It consists of funnel, sample-reduction grid and sample hopper. Samples are divided into two parts by the sample-reduction grid.

During sample reduction, close the switch of the funnel after balancing the clean sample splitter. Put the sample hopper in place, then pour the samples into funnel from where it is 5cm above the funnel mouth and flatten them. Open the switch of the funnel, then pat the casing of the sample splitter and close the switch of the funnel after the drainage of samples. Next, pour the samples in two sample hoppers into the funnel at the same time, and continue to mix them twice repeatedly according to the above-mentioned method. Afterwards, continue the sample reduction for the samples in a sample hopper according to the above-mentioned method each time, until the weight of sample in a sample hopper approaches the required weight of test sample.

Additional Explanation:

This standard was proposed by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

This standard was drafted by the Grain Storage and Transport Bureau, the Ministry of Commerce.

Major draftsmen of this standard are Gao Xiuwu, Yang Haoran, Wu Yanxia, and Lv Guifen